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# ANNUAL REPORT

on the

MEDICAL INSPECTION, Etc.,

of the

Elementary School Children

of the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees

during the year 1942

by

JOHN LANDON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

School Medical Officer,

and

F. S. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B.,

Assistant School Medical Officer.



Health Department,  
11 Finkle Street,  
Stockton-on-Tees.

27th May, 1943.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In view of the fact that the year, 1942, fell within the third and fourth years of the war it may be said, with some justification, that the health of the schoolchildren has, on the whole, been well maintained. It is, at the present time, difficult to assess, with any accuracy, what may be the cumulative effect on the school population of the many adverse conditions now in operation which may show themselves only with the passage of time.

Nutritional standards have, on the whole, been satisfactory, although a comparison with the figures of the preceding year shows that there are fewer children in the highest category (A) and rather more children in the lower categories (C. and D). It is a noteworthy fact that schoolchildren, at present, give to an observer an almost uniform appearance of "leanness" which may, in part, be attributed to the rationing of fats and other articles of diet. This is, however, not incompatible with a high degree of general fitness and one is impressed with the mental alertness of the children and the keen interest that they seem to take in current affairs. Nutrition, of course, depends not only on food intake, but, also, on good environmental conditions. adequate sleep, fresh air, holidays and on a well-ordered home life, all of which have been more or less affected by the war. The drafting of women into industry is, undoubtedly, in many cases, having a harmful effect on the nutrition of their families, although this is to a large extent offset by the provision of meals and milk in schools. Although, approximately, 75% of children are now having milk in school, nothing short of 100% should be regarded as satisfactory and it is hoped and expected that, in the future, there will be a great increase in the number of children availing themselves, also, of meals in school.

During the year it became possible to allocate a further three medical sessions to the School Medical Service by using the part-time services of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health. This has reduced the burden on the existing medical staff and has made possible a greater degree of attention to children suffering from special defects, including those suffering from mental defect.

During the year, also, by arrangement between the Education and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, the existing facilities for Dental, Ear, Nose and Throat and Ophthalmic treatment have been made available to the pre-schoolchildren, thus closing the gap which previously existed between the Maternity and Child Welfare Services and the School Medical Service.

The war has brought into prominence the importance of health propaganda and experience has shown that schoolchildren are very receptive to these influences. Although the teaching of hygiene in schools in the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees is a recognised part of the curriculum, there is, in my view, a need for an extension of this work.

Your obedient servant,  
JOHN LANDON,  
School Medical Officer.

# ANNUAL REPORT

## 1942

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### **1. DETAILS ASSOCIATED WITH ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN THE BOROUGH.**

Number of schools ... ... ... ... ...	23
These include 20 Elementary Schools, one Central School, one Special School for Deaf Children and one Special Open Air School for Delicate Children	
Number of children for whom accommodation is provided	13,408
Number of children on roll at the end of the school year	10,194
Average attendance for 1942 ... ... ... ...	8,970
Percentage attendance for 1942 ... ... ...	87.11

#### **The Staff of the School Medical Service.**

School Medical Officer—

John Landon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Asst. School Medical Officer—F. S. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B.  
Assistant Medical Officer of Health—W. Rodger, M.B., Ch.B.,  
D.P.H. (Part-time School Medical Service).

Appointed 1st June, 1942.

School Dental Officers—Alfred E. Pattie, L.D.S.

M. E. H. Eames, L.D.S. (temporary).

School Nurses—Miss M. Lamb.

Miss E. Hindmoor.

Miss M. A. Alton.

School Dental Attendants—

Miss D. Whinfield.

Miss N. Raw.

Clerks—Miss J. Hall.

Miss J. Heward.

### **2. CO-ORDINATION.**

Arrangements have been made for the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres to refer children with eye or with ear, nose and throat defects to the School Clinic for examination by the Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeons respectively. Dental treatment is also available for under-fives and expectant mothers by the School Dentists.

### 3. SCHOOL HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

School Hygiene and Sanitation are maintained in a satisfactory condition.

### 4. MEDICAL INSPECTION.

During the year efforts were made to include all three age groups in the routine medical inspections, it being felt that it would be undesirable to exclude the second age group entirely.

### 5. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

The children inspected in the three-code group ages numbered 3,351.

2,919 children were inspected as "Specials." These were referred by parents, teachers, school nurses, attendance officers, etc., for examination. The total number including re-inspections was 5,413.

#### (a) Nutrition.

A table showing the nutrition of children in the routine age groups inspected during the year will be found at the end of the report, under the heading "Statistical Tables, Table II."

#### (b) Uncleanliness.

Head inspection work was carried out during 1942 in the normal way. 29,058 head inspections were carried out by the School Nurses, and during the course of these inspections 1,403 individual children were found to be infested with nits, i.e. 4.8%. This compares well with percentages of 5.4 in 1941 and 8.5 in 1940.

#### (c) Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

**Minor Ailments.** 101 minor ailments (not included under other headings) were discovered at routine medical inspections.

The number of minor ailments (not included under other headings) seen at special inspections was 871.

**Diseases of the Skin.** 28 cases of scabies, 3 cases of impetigo, one of ringworm of the body and 22 cases of other skin diseases were seen at routine medical inspection.

253 cases of scabies, 58 cases of impetigo, 15 of ringworm of the body, 24 of ringworm of scalp and 35 cases of other skin diseases were seen at special inspections.

**(d) Visual Defects and External Eye Diseases.**

264 cases of defective vision, excluding squint, and 9 cases of eyestrain and other conditions were found at routine medical inspection, of which 256 were referred for treatment and 17 for observation.

At special inspections 188 cases of defective vision, excluding squint, and 19 cases of eyestrain and other conditions were found. Of these, 205 were referred for treatment and 2 for observation.

In addition, 61 cases of squint were discovered at routine medical inspection, 51 of which were referred for treatment and 10 for observation. 113 cases of squint were found at special inspections, 110 of which were referred for treatment and 3 for observation.

**External Eye Disease.** 42 cases of blepharitis were discovered at routine medical inspection. At special inspections 38 cases of blepharitis, 23 of conjunctivitis, 1 of keratitis and one of corneal opacity were seen.

**(e) Nose and Throat Defects.**

At routine medical inspection the defects found were as follows :—190 cases of unhealthy tonsils, of which 118 were referred for treatment and 72 for observation; 9 cases of adenoids, of which 5 were referred for treatment and 4 for observation; 93 cases of both unhealthy tonsils and adenoids, of which 88 were referred for treatment and 5 for observation; 13 cases of other throat conditions, of which 8 were referred for treatment and 5 for observation.

At special inspections 48 cases of unhealthy tonsils were seen, of which 45 were referred for treatment and 3 for observation; 3 cases of adenoids, two of which were referred for treatment and one for observation; 120 cases of unhealthy tonsils and adenoids, of which 113 were referred for treatment and 7 for observation; 86 other conditions of nose and throat, 79 of which were referred for treatment and 7 for observation.

**(f) Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.**

28 cases of otitis media were found at routine medical inspection, all of which were referred for treatment. 8 cases of other ear conditions were found, 7 of which were referred for treatment and one for observation.

At special inspections 79 cases of otitis media were found, all of which were referred for treatment. 13 cases of other ear conditions were found, all being referred for treatment.

**Defective Hearing.** At routine medical inspection 53 cases of defective hearing were discovered, 2 being referred for specialist treatment and 51 for observation and further treatment if necessary.

At special inspections 28 cases of defective hearing were found, 9 being referred for specialist treatment and 19 for observation.

### (g) Dental Defects.

At routine medical inspection 17 cases of dental sepsis were found and referred for treatment.

During the year 9,348 children were inspected by the School Dentists. 5,403 of these, or 57.7% were found to require treatment. (See Table IV, Dental Inspection and Treatment).

### (i) Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

At routine medical inspection 12 cases of organic heart disease were diagnosed and 30 of functional disorder of the heart.

At special inspections 22 cases of organic heart disease and 14 of functional disorder of the heart were seen.

Two children complaining of rheumatism were seen during medical inspection and 6 at special inspections.

### (j) Tuberculosis.

Two cases of tuberculosis affecting peripheral glands were seen at routine medical inspection, one of tuberculosis of the hip and one of tuberculosis of the knee joint.

At special examinations 4 cases of tuberculosis of the lungs, 2 cases of tuberculosis affecting peripheral glands, 2 cases of abdominal tuberculosis and 5 cases of tuberculosis affecting bones and joints were seen. Five new cases were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for examination and report.

### (k) Other Defects and Diseases.

**Defective Speech.** Speech was defective in 21 cases seen at routine medical inspection, 20 being referred for treatment and one for observation.

18 cases of defective speech were noticed during special inspections, all being referred for treatment.

**Nervous Diseases.** Three cases of chorea and three cases of nervous debility were found at routine medical inspection.

At special inspections six cases of chorea, one case of epilepsy and four of other nervous complaints were referred for treatment. One case of chorea and one of epilepsy were referred for observation.

**Lungs.** Bronchial catarrh was found in 50 of the children examined at routine medical inspection, 47 being referred for treatment and 3 for observation.

At special inspections 78 cases of bronchitis were seen, 76 being referred for treatment and two for observation; 7 other lung cases were referred for treatment.

**Anæmia.** 81 cases of anæmia were found at routine medical inspection, 79 being referred for treatment and two for observation. 40 cases were seen at special inspections, all being referred for treatment.

**Endocrine Glands.** Two cases of slight enlargement of the thyroid gland were discovered at routine medical inspection and four were seen at special inspections.

**Diabetes.** Two children suffering from diabetes were seen at routine medical inspection and one during special inspections.

## 6. FOLLOWING-UP.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

2,494 re-inspections of children suffering from one or more defects were carried out by the Assistant School Medical Officer during the year.

## 7. ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

### (a) Malnutrition.

Milk and mid-day meals are offered to children who appear to be unable, by reason of lack of food, to benefit from the education provided.

Children found to be entitled to free mid-day meal are supplied with one-third of a pint of milk daily, in addition, and those found to be entitled to free milk have two thirds of a pint instead of one third of a pint.

During the year 138 children were certified by the Assistant School Medical Officer to be in need of extra feeding in the form of milk, 79 to be in need of mid-day meal and 59 to be in need of both milk and mid-day meal.

On the last school day of December, 1942, the provision of milk and mid-day meals was as follows:—

Number of children buying milk under the voluntary scheme of the Milk Marketing Board	6,703
Number of children paying for milk under the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...   322

Number of children receiving milk free under the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	377
Number of children paying for the mid-day meal of the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	879
Number of children receiving mid-day meal free under the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...	134
Number of children receiving milk and mid-day meal free under the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	...   ...   ...	147

**(b) Uncleanliness.**

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

**(c) Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.**

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

The number of minor ailments (not included under other headings) treated at the clinics was 2,172.

The number of diseases of the skin treated at the clinics was 996. Of this number, 584 were cases of scabies. 21 cases of suspected ringworm of the scalp were referred to hospital for X-ray treatment.

It will be seen that the incidence of scabies remained high. This was evident among the pre-school and adult populations as well as among schoolchildren. Severe and complicated cases were admitted for institutional treatment.

**(d) Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.**

467 children were each given one or more appointments for refraction at the School Clinic, and 323 children (69.1%) attended for refraction. 6 of these were pre-school children. Of the 323 children examined, 111 were examined by the Assistant School Medical Officer, and of these, 55 were found to require spectacles or new lenses. The necessary spectacles or new lenses were obtained in 39 cases.

In addition to the 111 children who attended for refraction examination by the Assistant School Medical Officer, 280 attended for vision testing. Of these, 8 were referred for refraction examination, 139 were referred to the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon for examination, 36 were referred for further vision testing at a later date, and the remainder were found not to be in need of further examination.

The Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon held 26 sessions during the year, at which 212 cases referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer were examined. Spectacles were prescribed in 179 cases and were obtained in 115. One girl was certified to be partially sighted. Operative treatment for correction of squint was recommended in 14 cases. Ten of these children had operation during the year, 6 of them through the Education Committee's Scheme and four after obtaining hospital tickets.

Four cases of defective vision were treated privately, apart from the Education Committee's Scheme, spectacles being prescribed and obtained in each case.

Children are asked to report damage to or loss of spectacles, and 7 cases of damaged spectacles had attention.

#### **(e) Nose and Throat Defects.**

The Consultant Aural Surgeon held 21 sessions during the year, at which 339 cases of nose and throat defects and ear disease and defective hearing were examined.

71 cases referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer on account of throat conditions were examined by the Consultant Aural Surgeon, and operations of different kinds were advised in 52 cases. 8 cases required non-operative treatment, 2 cases required operative treatment supplemented by non-operative treatment, 8 cases required to be kept under observation and one was found not to require treatment.

Of the 35 cases of nasal conditions referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer, the Consultant Aural Surgeon found 18 to be in need of operative treatment, 12 to be in need of non-operative treatment, 2 to require observation and 3 not to be in need of treatment of any kind at present.

Various forms of operative treatment were recommended in 69 cases referred on account of unhealthy conditions affecting both nose and throat, operative treatment supplemented by non-operative treatment in 5 cases, non-operative treatment in 15 cases, 7 cases required to be kept under observation, and in 4 cases no treatment was found necessary.

#### **(f) Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.**

51 cases referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer to the Consultant Aural Surgeon on account of ear diseases included 5 in which various operations were recommended, 25 in which non-operative treatment was recommended, and 5 in which operative treatment supplemented by non-operative treatment was recommended. Five cases required observation and 11 were found not to be in need of treatment.

The Consultant Aural Surgeon examined 59 cases referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer on account of defective hearing. Various operations were recommended in 11 of the cases, non-operative treatment in 32 cases and operative treatment supplemented by non-operative treatment in 6 cases. Three cases required to be kept under observation and 7 were found not to be in need of treatment.

In addition to the above cases, 23 cases with ear affections complicated by affections of the nose or throat, or both, were also referred for consultant examination. Appropriate operations were recommended in 13 of these cases, operative treatment supplemented by non-operative treatment in 6 cases, and non-operative treatment in the other 4 cases.

Of the 339 ear, nose and throat cases examined at the School Clinic by the Consultant Aural Surgeon, 252 were new cases and 87 (26.6%) were re-examinations.

99 cases of otitis media and minor ear defects were treated by the school nurses during the year and 23 received treatment privately.

#### **(g) Dental Defects.**

Of the 9,348 children inspected during the year, 5,403 were found to require treatment, and of these 3,330 or 61.6% received treatment.

The operations performed comprised 2,146 fillings of permanent teeth, 1,344 fillings of temporary teeth, 756 extractions of permanent teeth, 2,564 extractions of temporary teeth and 1,109 other operations.

#### **(h) Orthopædic and Postural Defects.**

The Committee has no Orthopædic Clinic.

#### **(i) Heart Disease and Rheumatism.**

22 cases of organic heart disease, 14 cases of functional disorder of the heart, 6 cases of rheumatism and 7 cases of chorea were kept under observation at the School Clinic during the year.

#### **(j) Tuberculosis.**

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

The number of cases of the different types of the disease that attended the dispensary during the year was as follows :—

Peripheral Glands	...	31
Bones and Joints	...	14
Lungs	...	11
Abdomen	...	5

**(k) Other Defects and Diseases.**

**Defective Speech.** Miss D. Hackett, Temporary Speech Therapist, reports as follows:—

**Speech Clinics. Year ending 31/12/1942.**

The following show briefly the numbers of patients entering and leaving Speech Clinics during the year :—

	Stammers.	Speech Defects.
Total No. of Patients on 1/1/42 ...	... 56	40
New Admissions after that date	... 25	49
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	81	89
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Discharges ... ... ... ...	... 19	19
Left Clinic (at age 14 or "removed") ...	15	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	34	28
	<hr/>	<hr/>
No. of Patients on Registers at 31/12/43	47	61
Attendance % during the year ...	... 79%	71%

On 31/12/42 the total number of stammering cases consisted of 6 girls and 41 boys, showing preponderance of ages 6—8 and 11—13 years. The case histories suggest that the majority of stammers commenced about the sixth year of life. The total number of speech defect cases consisted of 21 girls and 40 boys, showing preponderance of ages 5—7 years.

**8. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

During the year 429 children were excluded from school on the ground that this was necessary to prevent the spread of infection. Of this number 306 were actual sufferers from infectious disease of one kind or another, while 123 were contacts.

**9. OPEN AIR EDUCATION.**

**(a) Playground Classes.**

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

**(b) Open Air Classrooms.**

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

**(c) School Journeys.**

Owing to war conditions, recognised school journeys are still discontinued.

**10. PHYSICAL TRAINING.**

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

**11. PROVISION OF MEALS.**

During the year 138 children were certified by the Assistant School Medical Officer to be in need of extra feeding in the form of milk, 79 to be in need of mid-day meal and 59 to be in need of both milk and mid-day meal. On the last school day of December, 1942, 699 children were having milk under the Education Committee's Scheme, 1,013 were having mid-day meal and 147 were having both milk and mid-day meal. (Further details will be found under heading 7 (a) Malnutrition).

**12. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS,  
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND  
VOLUNTARY BODIES.**

**Parents.**

2,750 parents have attended on one or more occasions during the year at the examination of their children. Many parents who cannot attend send letters giving particulars of the child's condition and asking for advice.

**Teachers.**

The School Medical Service is indebted to the teachers for their co-operation in the work of the medical and dental inspection.

The assistance of teachers in supervising the wearing of spectacles, making themselves responsible for the attendance of children at the treatment clinics, in distributing the milk ration, with all the additional clerical work entailed, is appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

**Voluntary Bodies.**

**The Mayor's (Children's Boots) Fund.**

Through this Fund 99 pairs of boots have been supplied.

### **Stockton & Thornaby Guild for the Care of Crippled Children.**

Mr. J. B. Reid, Orthopædic Surgeon, having offered his services for the purpose, the Stockton & Thornaby Guild for the Care of Crippled Children recommenced its work at the beginning of 1942. Seven sessions were held during the year, at which 78 examinations were made of children suffering from various orthopædic defects. Remedial treatment was recommended in most cases, and in 15 instances apparatus was provided through the funds of the Guild.

### **13. BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.**

Blind, deaf, defective and epileptic children are referred for ascertainment by maternity and child welfare medical officers, private medical practitioners, health visitors and mental welfare visitors, school attendance officers, head teachers, parents and guardians, and are also discovered at routine and special medical inspections at school and clinic.

One blind child and five partially sighted children are at a Residential School for the Blind, four partially sighted children attend ordinary elementary school and two partially sighted children attend no school.

Ten deaf and five partially deaf children, aged 3—16, resident in the Borough, attend the Committee's Certified Special Day School for Deaf Children.

One physically defective child is at a Residential Orthopædic Hospital, one is at a Children's Convalescent Home and two attend no school.

11 children already certified as feeble-minded, aged 7—14, are at elementary schools and two are attending no school. 16 children examined during the year were found to have intelligence quotients of under 70%, and this number will be much larger when all the children referred by the head teachers for mental tests have had their intelligence ascertained. At the end of December, 1942, 139 children were awaiting tests. There is an urgent need for the provision of suitable educational facilities for these children, either in special classes or in a special school for educable mentally defective children. One certified feeble-minded child is at a Residential School.

Mentally defective children not in special schools and incapable of receiving benefit in a Special School are notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, as amended by the Mental Deficiency Act, 1927. Four imbeciles were notified to the County Council.

Five children, aged 5—14, who have been certified as imbeciles are attending ordinary elementary schools and one is in a Residential Institution. Eight children certified as imbeciles and one certified as an idiot are at home.

### **Day School for Deaf Children.**

32 children are on the roll of the Special School for the Deaf, of which 15 are local and 17 from other areas.

### **Day Open Air School for Delicate Children.**

The school has accomodation for 70 boys and 70 girls. 91 were admitted and 89 discharged during the year, and 40 were, on December 31st, 1942, still on the waiting list for admission.

There were 139 on the register at the end of the year, 70 boys and 69 girls.

The types of case most usually admitted are debility, malnutrition, anaemia, rheumatism and chorea, pre-tubercular cases and cases of non-infective tuberculosis (lungs, glands, skin, bones, joints, abdomen, etc.), phlyctenular conjunctivitis, chronic severe blepharitis, chronic bronchitis, various forms of keratitis, convalescence after severe illnesses and operations.

The cases on the roll at the end of the year were :—

Debility	...	...	...	...	37
Non-infectious Tuberculosis				...	46
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	14
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	6
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	6
Asthma	...	...	...	...	7
Valvular Disease of the Heart			...		8
Rheumatic Manifestations			...		9
Convalescence	...	...	...	...	2
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	2
Rickets	...	...	...	...	1
Perthe's Disease	...	...	...	...	1
					139

The average attendance for the year was 77.9%.

The children are kept under medical observation every four months for a year after discharge from the Open Air School.

#### **14. FULL-TIME COURSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC STUDENTS.**

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

#### **15. NURSERY SCHOOLS.**

There are no Nursery Schools in the Borough. There are, however, three Day Nurseries at which the educational supervision is exercised by a Certified Teacher.

#### **16. SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**

The Authority for higher education in the Borough is the Durham County Council.

#### **17. PARENTS' PAYMENTS.**

The same scale was in operation as in 1941, contributions from parents of children at the Open Air School were adapted to this scale, also payments for children recommended for operative treatment of naso-pharyngeal defects.

#### **18. HEALTH EDUCATION.**

Posters and publications issued by the Health and Cleanliness Council continue to be received and are distributed to the schools from time to time. An important part in the curriculum in all schools is the teaching of hygiene.

#### **19. SPECIAL ENQUIRY.**

An ascertainment is in progress of the number of schoolchildren who are educable but mentally defective and who, therefore, require special facilities either in special classes or in special schools.

#### **20. MISCELLANEOUS.**

27 girls and one boy were examined during the year for licences permitting them to take part in theatrical performances. A medical certificate of fitness was granted in all but one of these cases.

18 boys and three girls were examined during the year in connection with employment out of school hours. Certificates of fitness were granted in all these cases.

9 boys were examined during the year, prior to being sent to Approved Schools.

In accordance with the Committee's rules, five teachers were examined by the Assistant School Medical Officer for certificate of fitness to return to school after illness. Certificates were granted in each case.

Medical advice in regard to 802 children was supplied to the Juvenile Employment Officer during the year.

## 21. WORK OF THE JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 1942.

**Juvenile Employment.** In placing youths and girls in suitable employment, consideration is invariably given to their physical fitness according to their medical history as it appears on the School Leaving Card.

### Employment of Children in Theatrical Entertainments.

Licences were granted to 27 children who were employed in Theatrical Entertainments. Certificates of physical fitness were produced duly signed by the School Medical Officer.

## 22. STATISTICAL TABLES.

### TABLE I

#### MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

##### A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

###### (1) No. of Inspections :

Entrants ... ... ...	974
Second Age Group ... ...	1374
Third Age Group ... ...	1003
	<hr/>
Total ...	3351
(2) No. of other Routine Inspections ...	42
	<hr/>
Grand Total ...	3393
	<hr/>

##### B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

No. of Special Inspections and Re-inspections 5413

**TABLE II**

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN  
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE  
ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3393	624	18.39	2300	67.78	437	12.87	32	0.94

**TABLE III**

GROUP I—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS  
(excluding Uncleanliness).

Total Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year under the Authority's Scheme, 2,596.

GROUP II—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Under the Authority's Scheme
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	323
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) ... ... ...	4
Total ...	327
No. of Children for whom spectacles were	
(a) Prescribed ... ... ... ... ...	234
(b) Obtained ... ... ... ... ...	154

GROUP III—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Received Operative Treatment ... ... ...	37
Received other forms of Treatment ... ...	53
Total number treated ...	90

**TABLE IV**  
**DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.**

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist	...	...	...	...	...	8578
(a) Routine Age-groups	...	...	...	...	...	770
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	9348
(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)	...	...	...	...	...	5403
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	3330
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	5779
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	805
(5) Half-days devoted to:—						
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	85
Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	720
						—
					Total	...
						3490
(6) Fillings:—						
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	2146
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1344
						—
					Total	...
						3320
(7) Extractions :—						
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	756
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	2564
						—
					Total	...
						610
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	...	...	...	...	...	501
(9) Other operations :—						608
						—
					Total	...
						1109

For the present the Board are not asking for information regarding treatment carried out apart from the Authority's Scheme.

**TABLE V**  
**VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.**

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by School Nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.8
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,058
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean	...						1,403
(iv) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:							
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	—	
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	...	...	...	...	—	

**TABLE VI**  
**BLIND AND DEAF CHILDREN.**

Number of totally or almost totally blind and deaf children who are **not** at the present time receiving education suitable for their special needs. The return should relate to all such children including evacuees resident in the Authority's area.

	1 At a Public Elementary School	2 At an institution other than a Special School	3 At no School or Institution
Deaf Children	—	—	—
Blind Children	—	—	—

**TABLE VII**  
**SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL STAFF.**

NAME OF OFFICER.	Proportion of whole time devoted to	
	School Medical Service	Public Health
S.M.O. John Landon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. ...		Whole time in combined service
A.S.M.O.s W. Rodger, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. ...	3 half days per week	Remainder of time
F. S. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B. ...		Whole time
Senior Dentist A. E. Pattie, L.D.S. ...		Whole time
Dentist M. E. H. Eames, L.D.S. ...		Whole time

**SCHOOL NURSING STAFF**  
(excluding Specialist Nurses such as Orthopædic Nurses).

	Number of Officers	Aggregate of time given to S.M.S. work in terms of whole time officers
School Nurses ...	Three	Whole time
District Nurses ...	None	—
*Nursing Assistants ...	None	—
Dental Attendants ...	Two	Whole time

\* This term refers to the untrained assistants described in paragraph 3 of Circular 1604.



